

# 98-364<sup>Q&As</sup>

**Database Fundamentals** 

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#### **QUESTION 1**

You have a Customer table and an Order table. You join the Customer table with the Order table by using the CustomerID column.

The results include: All customers and their orders Customers who have no orders

Which type of join do these results represent?

- A. Complete join
- B. Partial join
- C. Inner join
- D. Outer join

Correct Answer: D

#### **QUESTION 2**

What defines the amount of storage space that is allocated to a value in a column?

- A. format
- B. key
- C. data type
- D. validator

Correct Answer: C

#### **QUESTION 3**

Which two keys establish a relationship between two tables? (Choose two.)

- A. candidate
- B. foreign
- C. superkey
- D. local
- E. primary

Correct Answer: BE



#### **QUESTION 4**

You have a table of products with fields for ProductID, Name, and Price.

You need to write an UPDATE statement that sets the value in the InStock field to Yes for a specific ProductID.

Which clause should you use in your update statement?

- A. THAT
- B. WHERE
- C. GROUP BY
- D. HAVING

Correct Answer: B

# **QUESTION 5**

You have the database table named Cars as defined below:

| Туре        | Color  | Origin  |
|-------------|--------|---------|
| Sedan       | Red    | Japan   |
| Truck       | Red    | USA     |
| Minivan     | Silver | Japan   |
| Hatchback   | Red    | Japan   |
| Compact     | Black  | Japan   |
| SUV         | Silver | Germany |
| Convertible | Black  | USA     |
| Hybrid      | Black  | Germany |

You have the following Structured Query Language (SQL) statement:

```
SELECT *
FROM Cars c
WHERE c.Origin <> 'USA' AND
c.Color <> 'Black'
```

How many rows are returned by the SQL statement?

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 6



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D. 7

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 6**

You execute the following statement:

```
SELECT DepartmentName
FROM Department
WHERE DepartmentID =
(SELECT DepartmentID
FROM Employee
WHERE EmployeeID = 1234)
```

This statement is an example of a/an:

- A. Subquery
- B. Union
- C. Outer join
- D. Cartesian product

Correct Answer: A

# **QUESTION 7**

# **HOTSPOT**

Instructions: For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

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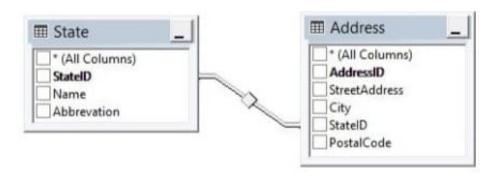
# **Answer Area**

| Description of Behavior  | Yes | No     |  |
|--|-----|--------|--|
| A clustered index sorts and stores the data columns of a table or view in order, based on the clustered index key.   | 0   | 0      |  |
| A non-clustered index is defined on a table or view by using a clustered index or heap.  | 0   | 0      |  |
| A unique index ensures that the index key contains no duplicate values and that every row in the table or view is unique.  | 0   | 0      |  |
| A filtered index is a clustered index that is optimized for queries that select a small percentage of rows from a table.   | 0   | 0      |  |
| Correct Answer:  |     |        |  |
| Answer Area  |     |        |  |
|  |     |        |  |
| Description of Behavior  | Yes | No     |  |
| Description of Behavior  A clustered index sorts and stores the data columns of a table or view in order, based on the clustered index key.  | Yes | No     |  |
| A clustered index sorts and stores the data columns of a table or  |     | 1000 E |  |
| A clustered index sorts and stores the data columns of a table or view in order, based on the clustered index key.  A non-clustered index is defined on a table or view by using a   | 0   | 0      |  |
| A clustered index sorts and stores the data columns of a table or view in order, based on the clustered index key.  A non-clustered index is defined on a table or view by using a clustered index or heap.  A unique index ensures that the index key contains no duplicate | 0   | 0      |  |

# **QUESTION 8**

You have two database tables as defined below. The StateID column is unique in the State table. The AddressID column is unique in the Address table. The two tables are related by the StateID column.

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Instructions: Use the drop-down menus to select the answer choice that completes each statement. Each correct selection is worth one point.

Hot Area:

| Answer Are |   |    |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |   |
|------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|
|            | 9 | rρ | m | Δ | r | ρ | ١Æ | 15 | ın | Δ |

StateID is a/an [answer choice] in the State table.

|             | ~ |
|-------------|---|
| index       |   |
| union       |   |
| foreign key |   |
| primary key |   |

StateID is a/an [answer choice] in the Address table.

| · |
|---|
|   |

Correct Answer:

## Answer Area

StateID is a/an [answer choice] in the State table.



StateID is a/an [answer choice] in the Address table.



#### **QUESTION 9**

Instructions: For each of the following statements, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

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Hot Area:

| Answer Area   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| Description of Behavior   | Yes | No |
| A SQL Server Login can use Windows Authentication.                | 0   | 0  |
| A SQL Server Role provides permissions at the server level        | 0   | 0  |
| A SQL Server Login is granted permissions to database views only. | 0   | 0  |
| Correct Answer:   |     |    |
| Answer Area   |     |    |
| Description of Behavior   | Yes | No |

## **QUESTION 10**

In SQL, an insert statement is used to add a:

- A. User to a database.
- B. Row of data to a table.
- C. Table to a database.
- D. Column to a table definition.

A SQL Server Login can use Windows Authentication.

A SQL Server Role provides permissions at the server level

A SQL Server Login is granted permissions to database views only.

0

0

0

0



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Correct Answer: B

## **QUESTION 11**

A database contains two tables named Customer and Order.

You execute the following statement:

**DELETE FROM Order** 

WHERE CustomerID = 209

What is the result?

A. The first order for CustomerID 209 is deleted from the Order table.

B. All orders for CustomerID 209 are deleted from the Order table, and CustomerID 209 is deleted from the Customer table.

- C. All orders for CustomerID 209 are deleted from the Order table.
- D. CustomerID 209 is deleted from the Customer table.

Correct Answer: C

## **QUESTION 12**

This question requires that you evaluate the underlined text to determine if it is correct.

The UNION keyword combines the results of two queries and returns only rows that appear in both result sets.

Instructions: Review the underlined text. If it makes the statement correct, select "No change is needed." If the statement is incorrect, select the answer choice that makes the statement correct

- A. No change is needed
- **B. INTERSECT**
- C. ALL
- D. JOIN

Correct Answer: B

UNION combines the results from both queries. INTERSECT returns rows that are common to both queries

#### **QUESTION 13**

You need to enable a new employee to authenticate to your database. Which command should you use?

A. ALLOW USER

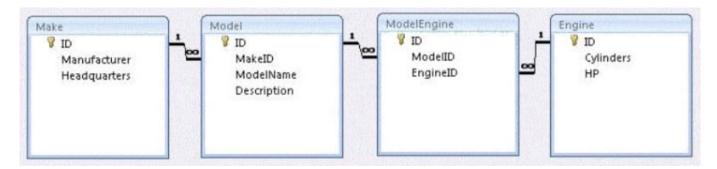
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- **B. CREATE USER**
- C. ADD USER
- D. INSERT USER
- E. ALTER USER

Correct Answer: B

#### **QUESTION 14**

You work for a small auto trading company. You need to remove a car from the company database. Information about the car is stored in the following tables.



All of the car\\'s parts are custom made, so they each have a row in every table. Cascading deletes are not enabled but referential integrity is. From which table must you first make your deletion?

- A. Make
- B. Model
- C. Engine
- D. ModelEngine

Correct Answer: A

#### **QUESTION 15**

You are structuring a table in a relational database.

Instructions: For each of the following statement, select Yes if the statement is true. Otherwise, select No. Each correct selection is worth one point.

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# **Answer Area**

|  | Yes        | No         |
|--|------------|------------|
| Each value in a field in a table must be unique. | 0          | 0          |
| Each row in a table must be unique.              | 0          | $\bigcirc$ |
| Each column name in a table must be unique.      | 0          | 0          |
| Correct Answer:                                  |            |            |
| Answer Area                                      |            |            |
|  | Yes        | No         |
| Each value in a field in a table must be unique. | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ |
| Each row in a table must be unique.              |            | 0          |
| Each column name in a table must be unique.      | 0          | 0          |
|  |            |            |

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